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SOUTH ASIA

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 MAY 1987

Gulf Conflict

Qatari Freighter Hit — A Qatari freighter was attacked in the Gulf northwest of Bahrain, Radio Monte Carlo reported citing Lloyds. Three crewmen were injured when the vessel was hit by "several missiles," but the attacker was still unknown.

Retaliatory Action — Ground forces directed "intensive" fire on Iraqi industrial installations in Zubayd causing "substantial" damage and casualties, Tehran radio reported. The attack was in retaliation for Iraq's raid on industrial zones in Ahvaz.

Iran

Jerusalem Day Statement — A Foreign Ministry statement calls on Muslims to participate in Jerusalem Day demonstrations to show a "suitable reaction" to the stand taken by some regional heads of state for a "compromise" with the "Zionist regime," IRNA reported. The statement asserts the day should serve to consolidate Muslim unity to liberate Jerusalem, remove the "usurper regime," and protest against all powers that helped in its creation.

Oil Deals With Japan — Iran has finalized "very significant" contracts to sell 140,000 barrels a day to Japan through the end of 1987, according to an Oil Ministry official cited by IRNA.

Lebanon

Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP) threatened to take "adequate measures" against the four hostages from Beirut University College after the group completes its investigation, AFP reported citing an IJLP statement delivered to the Beirut paper *Al-Nahar*.

Israel

Relations With U.S. — The Foreign Ministry instructed former Director General David Kimche not to testify before a U.S. panel investigating the supply of arms to Iran, Jerusalem radio reported 22 May. Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein had previously told the station that the Israeli Government insists on the principle of "voluntary cooperation" in providing information on its participation in the "joint operation." He stressed that the U.S. special prosecutor's summons of Kimche is unacceptable in international relations because it is "tantamount to subpoenaing the country itself." Rubinstein cautioned the U.S. prosecutor to be careful lest he "lose all."

Shamir on Settlement Policy — Following the murder of an 8-year-old boy from Elon More, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir called for enhancing strength and security by increasing Jewish settlement of the West Bank, Jerusalem television reported. Revenge is not the answer, he declared.

PLO Affairs

Apology to Morocco — In remarks cited by MAP, PLO official Hani al-Hasan apologized to Morocco for the "insult" of the speech delivered to the April PNC by a representative of the Polisario. Disclaiming responsibility for the "surprise" presence of the Polisario, Al-Hasan expressed confidence that King Hassan's anger will "fade away."

Relations With Libya — During a PLO delegation's 3-day visit to Tripoli, it was decided to "reactivate" PLO offices in the Jamahiriyah, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported. The delegation, which was headed by Faruq Qaddumi, met with Libyan leader Co'onel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who stressed the importance of "rectifying and consolidating" PLO-Syrian relations.

Afghanistan

Speaking on behalf of the Islamic Alliance, Yunos Khales, leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, termed a reported Soviet proposal to hold an international conference on Afghanistan a "trick," according to Islamic press reports cited by AFP. Although the spokesman declared that the mujahidin will not participate in such talks, he affirmed that the Afghan resistance is ready to open direct talks with Moscow.

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Najibullah Answers Questions From Party Meetings

LD152112 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 May 87

[Address by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, in which he answers questions raised at party meetings held throughout the country in the month 21 March thru 20 April; date, place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, friends, esteemed television viewers, dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan and dear compatriots. The process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan which began on 15 January 1987 has developed steadily and is yielding its first results. When the PDPA and the state power formulated the idea of national reconciliation and began putting it into practice, none of the party and state leaders believed that the cause of reconciliation would proceed without difficulty or that the road to reconciliation would be straight and even. Life showed that this path resembles the paths leading to mountains and snow-covered peaks. Movement along this path cannot be easy and fast.

I would like now to speak not about the difficulties of this chosen path but about the fact that this movement has begun and is gaining momentum. This policy, and its safeguarding, will lead to prosperity and a tranquil life for all Afghans. Certainly, in such a new, unexplored, and unique move in the history of Afghanistan, each step taken will raise numerous questions.

Meetings were held recently in all primary party organizations, at which the first steps of national reconciliation and measures regarding its consolidation and expansion were taken and the role and tasks of party organizations and all party members were specified. The will of the people and all of the party for ending the bloodshed and the realization of (?the fact) that there is no alternative to the policy of national reconciliation were strongly and prominently reflected in the resolutions adopted at these sessions.

This fact is that today the issue of a choice between life or bloodshed has been correctly realized by the party, and as a result the choice has been made in favor of life and national reconciliation. Anyway, many questions were raised. I have received 937 questions. Answers to these questions are not only necessary to party members, who have mostly raised the questions from a party point of view, but it is also necessary to answer every one, because truth, honesty and objectivity in life should always move ahead together.

I begin with questions about national reconciliation; the question of whether the policy of national reconciliation is strategy or tactics has interested comrades. First, we have to agree on the scientific meaning of these terms. Strategy means the determination of the prospective objectives of the party and state and the general ways of achieving them. Tactics are the means and methods of bringing about the strategy. Tactics are a means of achieving strategy.

Let us now assess national reconciliation from this point of view. National reconciliation is a strategic objective, which is necessary for people and for the party as the people's political vanguard. Although at present we are far from its complete fulfillment, nevertheless we have placed this objective before ourselves, which constitutes the principled manifesto of the movement. Therefore, the policy of national reconciliation is a strategy. However, what objective factors caused the party to choose national reconciliation as its fundamental policy? National reconciliation is a strong guarantee for safeguarding an independent, sovereign, and nonaligned Afghanistan.

National reconciliation utilizes peaceful means without bloodshed and loss of life. As such, it is the objective necessity of the present phase of national and democratic revolution and the reliable road toward achieving the objectives of the April revolution. National reconciliation makes it possible to accelerate the growth of the country's economy and to widely transfer human and financial resources to peaceful constructiveness.

National reconciliation is a [word indistinct] and a perceiveable thought for our people, who are tired of the 8-year-old war of fratricide imposed on us by imperialism.

The idea of national reconciliation conforms with our national traditions and the thought of Islam, which has been, is, and will be based on the thought of peace with each other.

National reconciliation is a road toward the consolidation of relations between the democratic power and peasants, and the road toward acquiring new allies among other strata of the country's population. National reconciliation is a precise calculation of the present national and trible structure of our society. Finally, national reconciliation is a historic step by our people, and a brave and resolute political initiative by the PDPA, which enjoys not only national but also great international importance. As I have already stated, achieving such a noble objective requires various means and methods which complement and interchange each other.

The ceasefire; the creation of extraordinary commissions of national reconciliation at all levels; carrying out talks with the opposition; cooperation within the framework of these commissions; the reception and settlement of refugees; the just distribution of grant-in-aid; and the maintenance and renovation of mosques, bridges, roads, hospitals, and schools destroyed as a result of war are all the tactical methods of work and struggle for achieving this noble objective. The principle issue in every situation is to make efforts, time and again, to carry out the most urgent tasks, which are: total ceasefire, signed agreements with the opposition, and curing the many bleeding wounds created as a result of the 8-year-old war of fratricide.

Now this issue is the most important task for us, and we have to solve it better than yesterday. There has been another question as to whether national reconciliation is related to the Action Program of the PDPA. Yes, it is directly related. The practical policy of the PDPA comes from its action program, which was approved at the first national conference of the PDPA. It clearly and correctly states that the party implements its policy within the framework of the unity of national and progressive forces. These forces comprise the representatives of all groups, strata, and national and social organizations, including workers, peasants, traders, businessmen, private investors, mullahs and religious ulema, elders and credible local personalities, tribal chiefs,

judges, teachers, doctors, engineers, and all those who make up the present Afghan society. Only active and irreconcilable enemies have been excluded.

We invite those compatriots, who, for this or that reason have left the country, to return to their homeland. We guarantee them that there will be no persecution for past activities. In this way, in all these issues we rely on the Action Program of the PDPA as well as on other party and state documents: the resolutions of the 16th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, the resolution of the extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council, the resolutions of the extraordinary plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, and the laws approved by the Revolutionary Council within the framework of the party and government policy based on national reconciliation. However, life demands that we should not only know the resolutions and laws but — by relying on them and by showing initiative and creativity, energy, courage, and firmness — achieve and consolidate peace.

Another question is raised: Is national reconciliation a sign of weakness of the party and state? On many occasions I have had to answer this question for radio, television and the press. Therefore, today I will give a brief answer. No, it is not a sign of weakness. The person who is weak is [words indistinct], discards the burden of responsibility for the destiny of the people and the homeland from his shoulders and escapes abroad. From there he begins the so-called struggle for the salvation of the homeland. We do not want to [word indistinct] anyone, but I know that never in the past has any Afghan Government been as strong, great, and well-equipped as our government and our armed forces. No one enjoyed such powerful allies and selfless assistance as we do now. The question of weakness or strength is not at stake; what is at stake is the observation of the laws of the national democratic stage of the revolution.

We, by relying on force, could have increased blows on the enemy and continued the war until victory. However, one should think about this. Are we talking about war in Afghanistan or somewhere abroad? Continuation of war is death and tragedy for millions of people, especially for our youth. Death of young people means that all the people will be deprived of their future and the ancient land of Afghanistan will be deprived of their toiling and noble people. Destruction of villages, factories, irrigation systems, and elimination of all that was created and defended by our fathers cannot be the objective of our party government revolution.

That is why we have formulated the theory of national reconciliation and are implementing it unswervingly. In this connection I would like to answer the question: Who initiated this policy? The initiator of the policy of national reconciliation was the PDPA Central Committee, its politburo and secretariat, not a particular individual in the party. Now, realization of the fact that continuation of the war is not the road to an unshakable settlement of the situation in and around Afghanistan has been strengthened in the party. This issue has truly reached (?maturity) and has been (?analyzed). Time and again this issue has been stated in the documents which I mentioned above.

Now I would like to talk about a large number of questions related to the political aspects of national reconciliation, including the government of national unity. Interest in these issues is understandable. There are answers to all questions regarding these issues, but one issue is clear; the policy chosen by us is the only correct policy, and its implementation in practice (?requires) correct answers. If we have no such answers today we have to (?deliver) them tomorrow. I stress with full authority that a coalition administration — in simple words, a joint administration — exists now. This administration exists in practice, is consolidated, has expanded from the level of central organs to village, subdistrict, and district levels, is gradually widening in the capital and the provinces, and will undoubtedly reach the central [as heard] level.

Over 4,000 representatives of the opposition have been included in the composition of the local commissions of reconciliation. The characteristic of the situation in the local coalition administration in our country, Afghanistan, which develops from the bottom to the top, (?is based) on this principle. Surely it would have been easier and speedier if it had begun from the top immediately, and then moved downwards from the central authorities. But here it is not our fault. The irreconcilable and fanatical section of the opposition refuses to talk about the government of national unity — that is, coalition from the top to bottom. We are opening the door or doors for negotiations. We have taken a few firm and successful steps toward coalition at the central level. But we do not want to wait and to stop at the step of this open door. We will make every effort to promote the organs of local coalition work to higher levels, both in the power structure and the administration, and in the national front, the extraordinary commission, and in social organizations.

Now I would deal with other questions regarding this issue, such as what posts will be given to the opposition, with whom we particularly want to share power, and how many and which posts we will keep for ourselves.

As I have said before, we have opened the doors for everyone in order to achieve agreement on national reconciliation. Today, we once again announce that we are ready to negotiate with the representatives of the opposition groups specific proposals connected with the composition of the government of national unity. Such a meeting could be arranged in Kabul or in a neutral country. We recall that four ministers from previous regimes as well as 35 non-party people are working in the present government. Several former leaders of armed opposition groups are leading the provinces, districts, and subdistricts. This is a true example of the policy of national reconciliation in practice.

A number of questions deal with the multiparty system. I say frankly that the Central Committee of the PDPA and the state power have a precise and clear stand in this regard. We are acting on the basis of this fact in that, in the process of national reconciliation, the entire revolutionary system; units and political organisations of the opposition; various religious, production, and trade circles; as well as the intelligentsia will have a part. That is, in the process of national reconciliation we deal not only with individual persons and figures but with social and national forces. Depriving them of the right of speech and depriving them of any means of stating their specific interests through sociopolitical organizations or through their parties within our common homeland will only mean the sabotage of national reconciliation.

Because the purpose of reconciliation never has been to trap the opposition and achieve its unilateral surrender, but has been an honest and long-term coexistance through reciprocal cooperation and trust. If we preserve our organizations and deprive others of the right to express their specific interests through their organizations and parties, how can cooperation and trust exist in such circumstances? We should not be afraid of this.

They will be parties that will be united by a joint and unique platform of national reconciliation. The spirit of this issue is embodied in this.

Finally, some ambiguities and doubts still can be seen in some questions on the role and perspective of the PDPA within the framework of the process of national reconciliation, as well as the role and position of the party in the future. We fearnothing. Our party continues its consistent development. It consolidates, acquiring experience and new forces. No other political organization exists in Afghanistan, either on a national scale or from the point of view of strength or action, like (?ours). Let other parties freely carry out their activities in the political scene, (?and) the PDPA continues its uniting and mobilizing role and proves itself to be the main force of the society. The party is determined to carry out in the future, as well, constructive dialogue with other social and political forces. [words indistinct]

Now we have a number of specific questions connected with the policy of national reconciliation. Party members ask how can one reconcile with feudals, members of parliament and senators of the monarchy period, and how can one reconcile with those who have killed people? I answer: First of all, the issue is not reconciliation with all feudals or members of parliament and senators of the past regimes, but with a number of them who have recognized the new reality. They are not returning to the country to re-establish the old system, but are returning to work in the interests of national reconciliation and the interests of the people and the homeland. However, we can work with those who repent their crimes and wish to prove their loyalty to the homeland.

We should remember Hafiz [Persian poet] Who said: The well being of the two worlds depends upon these two phrases: kindness toward friends and conciliation with enemies. We will talk to them from a position of friendship if they answer favor with favor, then let them live and work with pride. But if they want to sharpen their teeth on us, then they can wait for a suitable rebuff. If the counterrevolutionary groups, on the basis of the policy of national reconciliation, return to their homes, will they be forgiven or not by the relatives of the matryrs they killed? We understand the feelings of the martyrs' relatives and we hope that they will behave in accordance with the principles of the sacred religion of Islam; that is, they should forgive their old enemies in order not to increase the sorrow and pain of their people and themselves, and so that unnecessary sacrifices will not be increased among our compatriots. The pleasure that one gets from forgiving cannot be obtained by revenge. Both from the Islamic point of view and from custom, once the people of Afghanistan reconcile, no one has the right to trample on the interest of the tribe, clan, and society out of self-interest.

Question: Have those who have acted against the national reconciliation been punished?

Answer: The party both in its ranks and among the masses has forged and will forge ahead with explanatory work to achieve the objectives and principles of national reconciliation. As far as the enemies of national reconciliation are concerned, the party will treat them as enemies of the revolution.

Question: Why is a formidable propaganda and popularization campaign not being undertaken regarding national reconciliation in connection with returning refugees from abroad? Moreover, some members of the party and responsible persons have meanwhile abandoned their villages and hamlets and have chosen to live in Kabul and other cities.

Answer: The party has questioned and will continue to question those members who on their own abandon their duties. The party charger also gives such authority to the local organizations. There is no place in the party for escapees. The party will take the same action against the local party organizations if they shut their eyes to such actions.

Question: What will we do if our political opposition shows no readiness for peace after 6 months of cease-fire and if the imperialists continue to give them much assistance?

Answer: There is a saying among the people that we cannot destroy friendship by the sword. We value friendship, and we invite all our opposition to be friends; but if they choose not to take this approach, it would be ridiculous to talk with him. We will defend our country and revolution. We will put in their place those who attack us by sword. This shows that we should still further consolidate our armed forces and enhance their combat ability. It is definitely necessary for us to constantly broaden and consolidate the armed forces' ties with the people.

Question: Under the present circumstances, if the national reconciliation policy does not achieve its objectives, will the revolution face defeat?

Answer: The revolution will face defeat if we stop defending it. We have absolutely no right to turn away from this task. Defending the revolution and the interests of the people is a vital task for us. However, we do hope that the blood of our brothers will not be shed, because implementing the lofty objectives of the revolution is impossible if the people commit suicide. From a moral point of view, this would also be criminal.

By answering these questions, I am now delving into the party's inner life: Comrades say that paragraph 13 of the party's charter states that we should essentially be irreconcilable with the enemy. Does this paragraph confirm the national reconciliation? Will this paragraph of the charter be changed? When the government of national unity is established, will there be changes in the charter or programs of the party?

It is required that we should be really irreconcilable with the sworn enemies of the people, party, and revolution, since the party is in the service of the people and our revolution serves the people's interest. In considering this point, the paragraph of the PDPA's charter remains unchanged.

There is no irreconcilable contradiction between the paragraph

and the national reconciliation policy. Why? Because when we talk about national reconciliation, our objective is this: to reconcile with those who do not act toward the PDPA from an irreconcilable position. To say it plainly, the objective is reconciliation with those forces whose views may not correspond with the views of the PDPA, to construct a new, progressive, developed and democratic Afghanistan. We are ready to compromise and reach accord with such forces. This is proper.

The experience of recent months shows that the conscious and sworn enemies of national reconciliation are fanatical and conscious enemies of the revolution, and our people have sufficiently and clearly exposed their faces to the whole world's view. Time will tell when the national unity government, to the limit of possible coalition, will be established. I mention this because the creation of such a government is not dependent just on us.

Now it is difficult to say what the composition and programs of this government would be. I repeat that this does not depend on us alone; however, our party, in taking part in a government of national unity with the parties that would have representation in this government, will maintain its charter, program, and independence. I should add that in reaching agreement on the program and general platform of the national unity government, it is possible for these to be different in some instances from our party's program; but we will maintain our program. Time will judge which program is more responsive to the interests of the homeland and our people.

Question: The charter speaks of democratic centralization. How much has this principle been realized in our party? Why was there centralization in the party, but no democracy?

Answer: I cannot agree with hidden criticism in the second part of the question. In this respect, I also rely on past, and present, experience. I give examples: In the first PDPA congress, election for the Central Committee took place in the most democratic manner: That is, through secret voting. Preparedeness for the first nationwide conference of the party; reports and recent elections that took place in all of our primary organizations; the party sessions under a single agenda, and so, on are notable examples of following democratic norms.

In our party, in the Central Committee plenums, politburo sessions, and so on, issues, including controversial issues, on principle were discussed collectively and openly, and decisions were also made in a collective manner. Meanwhile, I do not want to say that we have always and completely been using the principles and forms of democracy: not completely and not always.

There are many reasons for this: unfortunately, aside from objective reasons, there were other reasons as well, and these reasons are still fresh in our memory. In reply to this question, I would like to emphasize that at this difficult and complicated time that we are now all experiencing and above all, under the circumstances of the undeclared war against our revolution — centralization must unavoidably be stronger than the norms of democracy. The struggle mandates this. This is being confirmed through the experience of other parties. In any event, the conditions that allow utilization of democratic norms (?must be found out). We have always done this, and we will continue to do it.

Question: More than 22 years have elapsed since the formation of the party: Why does the second party congress not convene?

Answer: This question is certainly important. This issue causes profound discomfort for all genuine party members regarding what goes on in our beloved home. This issue has also saddened the PDPA Central Committee. We should have courage and accept self-criticism. As for why the congress has not been convened for such a long time, this, most of all, (?depends) on the leadership of our party and the work of the Central Committee. The fact is that the nationwide party conference, which by nature played the role of a congress, was formed in recent years. This is confirmed in the documents and resolutions discussed in the first nationwide conference — such as approval of the action program, amendments to the charter, and so on.

Party members know that the PDPA is preparing for the convocation of the second nationwide party conference, and the party will convene its congress at a suitable time.

Question: What is the criteria for promotion of party members to the PDPA Central Committee?

Answer: Everyone knows the criteria. The same criteria are used in electing members or, in specific circumstances, in appointing members to the Central Committee as are used for other leading officials. These criteria have been specified in the party charter and other party guidelines. In appointing party members to leadership posts, their political, practical and ethical characteristics should be taken into account. I must stress that candidates should have a high level of political, practical, and ethical awareness. Unfortunately, we see in practice that the norms we ourselves have chosen have been mostly disregarded. On many occasions, we are influenced by tribal affiliation and habits, personal and family relationships, etc. We have time and again criticized this, but the facts tell us that such things exist as before. We should resolutely struggle against such phenomena. The Central Committee is the party headquarters. The headquarters are made up of responsible and talented people who are charged with the effective implementation of the assigned duties; otherwise, these headquarters would be weak. I would like to point out once again that we do not regard our cadre policy as completely faultless, good, balanced, and useful. The recent resolutions by the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretariat particularly point to the completion and development of this policy. The Politburo established a cadre affairs commission within the framework of the Central Committee, which will settle cadre issues broadly and completely. In a collective and preliminary way, the commission will advance specific proposals on cadre issues and on future decisions.

Enhancing the role of the Central Auditing Commission and the Control Department of the Central Committee in improving cadre work is regarded as essential. It is important that openness and elections gradually and unswervingly be expanded and consolidated in every sphere of party life.

Another question: Why are free and democratic elections not being held in the party?

Answer: I have mentioned that numerous examples of such elections have existed in the history of our party, both long ago or more recently. But it is also true and just for elections to be held constantly. But, I think that because of the extraordinary situation in the country the time has not yet come to hold free and democratic elections in every place. Experience gained, however, makes it possible to hold elections in the party more often than before. During the past year, such elections were held in 250 organizations. We think that this issue will help the political maturity of party members. I want to warn those people who use elections for sinister, factional struggles and personal gain that the party will strictly rebuff them in accordance with the charter.

Question: Will those people who were previously members of the Central Committee and were recently released from prison once again be accepted as members of the Central Committee?

Answer: The above-mentioned prisoners who had received long term prison sentences were pardoned. The issue will be assessed separately on an individual basis, and the appropriate decision will be made and this will be primarily collective decision.

Question: Why has the PDPA Central Committee plenum been postponed? People say that differences of opinion exist.

Answer: I cannot agree that the PDPA Central Committee Plenum has been postponed. 1987 has just begun. The regular plenum will be held at its time specified in the charter — that is the plenum will be held next month.

Question: Why has the second nationwide conference not been invited?

Answer: For good reasons. We should consult and act together to solve some important issues. First and foremost, the talk will focus on assessing the 6-month results of the impiementation of the national reconciliation process. Our future tasks in this regard and with regard to the speeding up of the national reconciliation process will be specified.

Question: Why does the recent party session have one agenda?

Answer: There are a number of issues in the party which are equally important and vital to all party organizations. The assessment of these issues, expressing views on them, and making decisions regarding them is not only of great importance to party organizations, but is also of extraordinary importance to the PDPA Central Committee. Knowing the true approach of all the party regarding these issues enables the Central Committee to act more resolutely and possibly avoid mistakes. The convocation of recent sessions emphasizes the fact that when the 180,000 party members vote for action and trust, every one of us will feel more confident. From an ordinary party member to the Central Committee general secretary — everyone will act with more confidence. In the past, we also should have shown interest in the views of the party rank and file and party organization before making decisions, and expanded interparty information. Today, at a time of the realization of the national reconciliation policy, this work method is of great and particular importance.

Question: We are told to expand criticism. But, when we criticise we are told that our actions contradict the decisions of the Central Committee plenums. Sons of many peasants and workers have been martyred in defense of the revolution. Tell us which one of the leaders has lost his son in this war?

Answer: Criticism can have various aspects. If criticism is constructive and is for work improvement, it undoubtedly must be accepted.

To criticize does not mean to degrade. As far as the second part of the question is concerned most of the leaders have lost sons, brothers, and relatives in the defense of the revolution.

Question: There are certain persons who are exempt from criticism. How can this be stopped?

Answer: It is necessary for us to be guided by the interests of the revolution, party, and people. There should not be persons or organizations exempt from criticism. Recent sessions have proven that party members, with courage, without fear and intimidation, have criticized persons and shortcomings. They criticized me and other members of the Politburo. Such criticism has a mobilizing effect.

Question: Inner-party democracy must grow; criticism and self-criticism must be broadened. What kinds of work will be accomplished in this respect?

Answer: We will have more elections, reporting, self-reporting, and other forms of democratic activity. We will decisively struggle against one being persecuted for criticism. Report such cases to the Central Committee. But I repeat: Criticism must be documented and constructive. Only by making criticizing can one achieve authority. Above all, criticism must be remedying and constructive.

Question: It is necessary for Politburo members to visit their local party organizations. We must solve difficulties and existing problems in the villages. What measures will be taken in this respect?

Answer: Since the 18th Central Committee Plenum visits by personnel of the leadership have tripled.

The village problem is old and complicated. Land, water and social issues must be solved. Health centers, schools, and mosques must be built. The party and government are responsible for all these tasks. We should mention that the path of reconciliation involves the villages and peasants.

Question: Some leftist democratic parties and groups were united with the PDPA. How should we deal with other parties?

Answer: Last year four leftist democratic organizations and groups joined the PDPA. Talks are underway with three other organizations. We have examples of good cooperation. Our policy regarding unity with all patriotic political forces and organizations will remain unaltered on the bases of the platform for the implementation of the objectives of the April revolution.

Question: Order, discipline and unity are weak among party and government authorities. What measures have been taken to resolve these shortcomings.

Answer: There is no need to start a special campaign to strengthen order, discipline and unity. This task must be continuous and systematic. We should consider party unity; this is the most important criterion for determining the party situation, and we cannot solve it at once and for ever. At the same time this criterion is also not important. [as heard]

Today we can calculate the level of party unity from the behavior of party members concerning party reconstruction and from government national reconciliation work and policy. Every party organization and every party committee must enforce the unity of action in the realization of reconstruction and reconciliation. They have at their disposal all ways and forms of party work for maintaining unity. There is no need to give them any special guidance from the capital. I want to emphasize that we should achieve unity not only in words but in deeds.

We should deal with order and discipline to the same degree. Under the present extraordinary situation it is required that the level of demands from the party and government apparatus and all society be enhanced. Those who trample on order and discipline without consideration of their stand and position will be dealt with severely. This is embodied in the party Charter. I think in extraordinary circumstances the punishment for crimes must be more severe.

Question: Up to the 20th plenum, all comrades had been working with interest; now some comrades work half-heartedly. Why does this behavior exist? What decisions have been made in this respect?

Answer: I think that analysis is inaccurate. Those comrades who had been working energetically prior to the above plenum still work with full energy.

The national reconciliation program has opened broad perspectives before every party member. In the past we were only able to fight and work under the circumstances of an undeclared war; we should now learn to struggle for peace by political means.

Those persons who in the past had been doing little work, as our comrades mentioned, today also do little work. However, we should remember that today there are more demands. The situation in the country and in the party is extraordinary; those who work with a weak spirit will be quickly recognized. This means that those [words indistinct] as the resolutions of the Central Committee plenums demand. Those party organizations where such comrades exist have weak levels of examination, and they compromise with such lazy comrades.

Question: Are badges and medals presented to those who deserve them, or do personal and family connections play a role in the presentation of badges and medals?

Answer: Badges and medals are being given only to those who are genuinely deserving. On the other hand, there are some persons who should receive badges and medals, but as a result of bureaucracy in military, government and social organizations, badges and medals have not been given to them. This defect must be eliminated.

Question: Some party members have contaminated the party by deception, drinking alcoholic beverages, taking bribes, bureaucratism, and so forth. Why have no serious actions been taken against them? Party government personnel misuse official cars. Some party members do not work in a worthy, revolutionary manner. What measures will be taken to remedy this?

Answer: All these questions as a whole are (?justified). When I read them I thought that those who raised questions and their comrades, judged all others on the basis of the activities of one person. For this reason I would like to mention that mistakes by one person should not be connected to the whole party or society, even if these mistakes are very serious. Despite this, the party is dutybound to be responsive regarding the purity and honesty of every member. However, as a whole, we can proudly say that our party is pure. The absolute majority of the party follows the demands of the party charter; they fulfil the duties of a party member as embodied in the charter.

(?Where is the source for) the perpetration of various abuses and actions against moral norms? In my opinion the roots for such abuses are hidden in the weakness of the work of party organizations and party committees in the insufficient growth of criticism and self-criticism, in the lack of control from the bottom and from the top, and in the lack of the existence of the principle of openness. Recent Central Committee plenum resolutions and PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat decisions about cadre issues are designed to remove these shameful phenomena.

We will question those who abuse the authority and confidence of the party; by their actions they damage the PDPA. However, the primary party organizations must become active in this respect and play their principled part in the struggle for keeping pure every member of the party. In the final analysis, all full and candidate members are being organized [as heard] in the primary party organizations.

Question: The party demands constant discipline from its members. On what grounds will the party help its members?

Answer: First of all, I would like to state that the party is a voluntary association of like-minded people. Those who lead and are most aware join the party. They do not become united to gain privileges or position, but because of common beliefs and thinking. Our privilege is that we are in the most difficult position.

The party gives great assistance to its members. It helps to develop their theory and political knowledge; it helps to develop their expertise as the best way to realize their talents. By demanding observation of discipline from the members the party is helping them to become willful, organized, and experienced people.

Question: For a long time, it has been envisaged that the party would get rid of the occasional person who has joined the party

to become rich and get positions. What do you think of this?

Answer: This is not an easy question. This task has political as well as organizational importance. The party constantly cleanses its ranks of incidental and opportunist individuals. This is done daily. For example, over the past year alone, 4,818 persons have been expelled from the party ranks. Is a specific campaign today necessary for cleansing the party ranks? The experience of progressive parties shows that occasionally it is necessary to cleanse party ranks. The possible political consequences of this work must be analyzed profoundly, and only then should the party make a wise decision in this regard. We have received a number of questions regarding acceptance into the party. [words indistinct]

Question: Why does the Central Committee assign plan duties to primary party organizations for party recruitment? In this connection, incidental and opportunist people blend in with those accepted to the party.

Answer: The party ranks do not grow suddenly. This process is truly regulated by higher party bodies, because the party makes efforts to maintain its influence on state, social, and economic organizations, in cultural and educational institutions, and others. Where there is no such influence, there is no party organization, or if it exists, it is few in number. In this case, higher party organizations can take the necessary measures. But I cannot agree that the Central Committee should assign specific tasks regarding the quantitative growth of the party organizations. We should always know that efforts to increase numbers are harmful. The most important issue in acceptance to the party is the quality, not quantity of those accepted. A workable solution should be found regarding incidental and opportunist people. They should not be accepted to the party. This problem has been created, first of all, by those people who guarantee their membership. [words indistinct]

Question: At a time of attraction and recruitment into the party, what should we say to people who tell us to wait instead of joining the party because you have announced power-sharing?

Answer: It is necessary to tell them the truth. Under the circumstances of national reconciliation, the party tries to attract the opposition forces into the country's administration, and progress toward the formation of a coalition government; likewise, at the present time work is underway both in the capital and villages.

We have time and again announced, and once again we announce that the PDPA has no intention of monopolizing the country's leadership. However, this in fact does not mean that the PDPA rejects and (?abandons) the program for the construction of an independent and free Afghanistan, and the program for improving the people's living standard.

Those who really want prosperity and tranquility for the people of Afghanistan, let them come to us. It is necessary to explain with patience the importance and historic policy of the party toward national reconciliation. And those who are not sure, let them think and choose their stand in life.

Question: When will the destiny of those ex-members of the party who were unjustly expelled be determined?

Answer: Every member of the party who was expelled from its ranks has the right to contact the Party Control Commission of the PDPA Central Committee. This is also the task of those who think that they were unjustly expelled from the party. The party rules have given them such a right.

In replying to this part of the question I would like to support the view of those comrades who spoke in the session and pointed out that the consolidation of party discipline is linked with our party's authority and credibility.

The party is sacred and pure. The party's name cannot be damaged because of the selfishness of party members. As was mentioned at a party session held in Kabul, party members must not behave in such a way as to make the people say that party members only want a life of luxury, a car, and high position. The revolution has taught us that revolutionaries must stand at the forefront of struggle and must be the last in line for privileges.

Question: Why are the positions of party cadres transferred or changed?

Answer: Changes and transfers in the party or in the party language: placing cadres is a natural process. A number of our comrades have been promoted. And people who are unsuccessful in their duty are given other duties. Moreover, the placement of cadres, transfers, and changes most often take place to emphasizethis or that direction of the party work or other tasks.

A large number of comrades at the sessions demanded that party comrades from Kabul be sent to those provinces where they were born. Thus, this issue is also directly linked with the transfer and changes of cadres.

Question: Another question is why is party (?hierarchy) not observed in the appointment of cadres? In cadre policy why is attention paid to the person's connections rather than his ability?

Answer: The party follows the cadre policy which fulfils its growing obligations. This new policy has been reflected in the documents of 18th, 19th and 20th plenums and the extraordinary plenums of the PDPA Central Committee. This policy [word indistinct] for the realization of the party's reconstruction, political work, realization of the national reconciliation policy in life, and consolidation of the party ranks. These documents prescribe the standards that should be observed at the time of appointment, transference and changes of cadres. The best way of improving the situation in this direction is criticism and self-criticism at all levels.

Question: Another comrade asks why information is not being given by the mass media about those cadres dismissed from duties because of misdeeds.

Answer: We share this comrade's view and must improve the situation. There must be more openness about it, and the mass media should report these issues. When I say more openness, I am not thinking of the occasional occurrence, because in some

cases the appointment, transference and change of cadres have been published in the press.

Question: Why is the primary party organization not normally consulted in the appointment of leadership cadres?

Answer: It must be said that the view of the party committee and party organization is considered. You should inform us if this principle is violated when cadres are appointed

Question: Another question from another comrade: Do those party members who work in the apparatus of the PDPA Central Committee, a provincial committee, other party committees and in the apparatus of the social organizations, and who have not completed military service, have to join the army for service, so that nonparty persons do not criticize them?

Answer: I believe this question is lawful and worth consideration.This issue must be assessed in a particular way.

Question: Another comrade writes: If cadres are appointed properly other issues will be easily resolved. Political performance and human characteristics of cadres must be considered for their appointment to positions, as well as their other characteristics.

Answer: That is right, esteemed comrade. This was reflected in the decisions of 18th, 19th, and 20th plenums and extraordinary plenums of the PDPA Central Committee. However, one essential principle is that that these decisions must be relentlessly and unswervingly applied. I ask all primary party organizations to perform this task.

Question: A number of other questions have also been raised concerning the party leadership in society. For example, a question was raised to the effect that why, under this extraordinary situation, is there an acting president of the Revolutionary Council? This prepares the ground for the West to say that they are confident that Zahir Sahr will become president of the Revolutionary Council?

Answer: What can we say about this. The new constitution will be prepared; the new president of the Revolutionary Council or any other high organ of the country will be elected in accordance with the constitution. I cannot predict who will be preferred and elected by the people.

Question: Another comrade asks: Is there any difference between the past and present National Front [NF]?

Answer: In reply, we must say that we in fact altered the name of the front, but there is no change in the policy of the NP. I think that the work of the NF should be more democratic its role in the national reconciliation should be enhanced.

Question: A question was asked that the PDPA does not pay necessary attention to those in charge of handicraft, who total 170,000 men in Afghanistan, while they are the earnest supporters of the SOWR revolution?

Answer: The need to work with this strata has been reflected in the resolutions of the 16th plenum of the PAP Central Committee. All local organizations are required to implement party resolutions. Under these circumstances, the level of attention by those in charge of handicrafts will be enhanced. At present the issue for the creation of nationwide union of tradesmen and those in charge of handicrafts is being considered. Thus, all necessary conditions for enhancing their role in the socio-economic and political life of the country will provided.

Question: A comrade from Qandahar Province raised this question: If local social organizations and executive committees are to solve their problems, they should be given extra authority. What will be done in this regard?

Answer: I must say that this is a good proposal. The executive committees of local councils and social organizations enjoy sufficient authority. The issue is that measures should be taken to use this authority.

Question: How can national issues be resolved by the government?

Answer: First, we should say that this issue is a very delicate and sensitive issue which can be resolved by the growth of the socio-economic process in society. This issue, in principle, is on the verge of being solved. All nationalities, tribes, and clans in Afghanistan have equal rights. Some issues of national relations in the localities must be resolved in accordance with the spirit and basic principles of the DRA, the action program of the PDPA, and the new constitution of DRA after approval.

The issue of assistance to the nationalities and tribes is being resolved by the DRA Ministry of Nationalities and Tribes. However, the PDPA Central Committee and Government believe that such assistance must be extended, and most importantly, that we should act in such a way that assistance reaches those deserving, not only at the level of districts and subdistrict, but even in the most remote villages. We need to create such a situation whereby assistance, which is freely distributed to toilers, is not abused by hoarders and embezzlers.

Question: What measures are being taken by the PDPA Central Committee to insure that all party members correctly perceive the policy of national reconciliation from the theoretical point of view?

Answer: I think this question is appropriate. In the new year the party educational system will begin special courses on the important national reconciliation policy problems. Educational books and pamphlets have been and will be published. Mass media should intensify national reconciliation policy propaganda.

Question: Our propaganda work in connection with the policy of national reconciliation is weak compared with the enemy's propaganda. Propaganda means are mostly situated in cities. There is not much propaganda in the villages. What measures have been taken to improve this?

Answer: The Central Committee has done much in order to transfer the center of ideological work to villages, localities, and

workers' collectives. Publication of *Qarya*, a village journal, has been organized. Propaganda detachments of the defense and internal affairs ministries have been activated. Basic attention should be paid to every family and every person; their needs and requirements should be cared for. Our propaganda should be operative and [word indistinct].

Question: If our ideology is different from that of the enemy, why are we talking to them?

Answer: We are not talking with the representatives of the opposition to clear up and solve differences of views, but to seek ways of solving problems which have caused anxiety among all Afghans — that is, an end to war and fratricide, and the establishment of a peaceful life.

Question: It is necessary to carry out propaganda work among refugees who have returned to the country. What measures are envisaged in this field?

Answer: It should be said that such work is already underway and will be carried out by all party, state and social organizations. We should help people to begin a normal life in their homeland as soon as possible, and take part in the construction process of the new society. This is a basic and first principle. Political work among refugees begins here. The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers are busy drafting further measures to improve work among the refugees.

Question: Why is implementation of decisions regarding the policy of national reconciliation not reflected by the mass media?

Answer: My view is that it has been reflected. However, it is correct that it is not significant. Various projects do not exist, and mostly information about Kabul city and province has been reflected. The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have taken measures to improve the activities of the press, radio and television.

A comrade correctly proposes that false rumors and lies be stopped. Its solution, in the first place, depends on the mass media, which has to present information to the people in an operative manner. Secondly, it depends on our peoples' belief in and loyalty to the ideals of the revolution. It is the duty of every patriot to neutralize any lies and rumor.

Question: The PDPA was established on the basis of scientific revolutionary theory. What is the party's approach towards Islam?

Answer: The party will (?tackle) the solution of such problems [words indistinct] from a realistic ideological and political view, the only acceptable viewpoint in the present situation. The PDPA, as a political party and the vanguard of the people, came into being and is functioning in a political scene in an Islamic country. The PDPA struggles for the interests of the people of Afghanistan — the absolute majority of whom are historically the followers of Islam — and it reflects the inclinations and wishes of its people: No other social base exists for the party. Therefore, the party fully supports Islam and peoples' traditions. You should have realised this from the measures taken in recent months.

Question: Can more pashto language editions of the daily *Haqiqat-E Enqelab-E Sawr* be sent to Nangarhar Province?

Answer: The paper's editor has been instructed to do so.

Question: Will the PDPA change its name during the national reconciliation?

Answer: Experience of different parties in the world shows that parties sometimes change their names as a result of new conditions and different situations.

Now on questions regarding the release of political prisoners:

Question: People who had leadership posts during Amin's period and who were then imprisoned — were they guilty or not?

Answer: So far, 5,500 prisoners have been released — actually, 5,600 according to the latest statistics. Among those are a number of personalities from Amin's government. The pardon process is continuing. However, a pardon does not include those people who had a direct part in killing innocent people.

Question: The treachery of Hafizollah Amin was one of the main reasons why the masses avoided the revolution. Why were his supporters released from prison?

Answer: In accordance with the general amnesty decree of the Revolutionary Council only those people who were not included in this category were released.

Questions on the history of the party:

Question: What was the reason for the split in the party in 1964/1965?

Answer: This question is answered in detail by the PDPA Central Committee document — the 20th anniversary of the PDPA. I shall recall the main reasons for the split:

— The general backwardness of social and economic relations in the country, together with the low level of class and political awareness;

— nonrealization of revolutionary theory and the characteristics of our society by a majority of party members. Here we can also add the lack of necessary ideological-political maturity by the party leadership.

The document of the unity conference of 1977-78 will be reflected in the brief history of the party.

Question: What was the reason for unity in 1977-78?

Answer: The answer to this question can be found in the PDPA Central Committee documents, particularly in the materials of the 20th anniversary of the PDPA. Efforts for party unity existed inside the party right from the beginning of the split. Reasons in

the first place were the need for the unity of forces in the struggle against Daud's regime who had chosen a course of reaction and the persecution of progressive and democratic forces. The second point was the struggle for the interests of the toiling people (?against) factionalist and splinter forces.

In answer to a question on Comrade Babrak Karmal and his role in the party, the assessment of the role of Babrak Karmal in the establishment of the party and his role in the April Revolution is clear to all of you. All these issues were discussed at the 19th Central Committee plenum.

A question on Comrade Taraki has also been asked: The friendship treaty with the Soviet Union was signed at the initiative of Comrade Taraki. Why is his name not mentioned annually when this day is commemorated? Comrade Taraki was a well-known writer, but his literary and political legacy has not been researched and published. Why is there no statue of him? Why are there no pictures of him at party and revolutionary festivities?

Answer: The treaty of friendship and good-neighborliness between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was signed at the initiative of the PDPA. A large number of our comrades is showing interest in the party and government approach to the literary and political legacy of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki. I had a chance to speak in this regard at the 19th party plenum and at the Second Congress of the creative Unions. The PDPA remembers and pays respect to the founders of the party who have done much for the creation and development of the revolutionary movement in the country. I refer to Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, Babrak Karmal and Mir Akbar Khayber. Their role in the cause of the revolution is unforgettable. In our country we do not yet have a custom for erecting statues for people. I should add that the history of our party is in its development stage. We will make a scientific and profound assessment of all our party leaders, taking into account the positive and negative aspects of their personalities.

Question on the policies of Amanollah Khan [king of Afghanistan 1919-29]: What is your attitude toward the policies of Amanollah Khan?

Answer: The policies of Amanollah Khan had many positive aspects. The Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty was signed on 28 February 1921 during Amanollah Khan's time, which is the (?basis) of our great friendship. The exchange of letters between Amanollah Khan and V.I. Lenin and his meetings with other leaders of Soviet Russia demonstrated that they were always making efforts to find a common language not only between the representatives of their two countries but among various countries of the world, in which they finally succeeded.

Certainly, our policy is not a simple continuation of Amanollah Khan's. In Afghan-Soviet relations we have embarked on a new qualitative phase, which I deem a leap from good-neighborliness to friendship and fraternity.

In the sphere of domestic policy we are making efforts for the establishment of a democratic and prosperous state. However, I repeat that the basic issue is that we have embarked on an honest and noble road of friendship with our northern neighbor and will follow it. Our fathers and forefathers have guided us on this road, and we will not forget their wishes.

In conclusion, there are questions on the convening of party sessions.

Question: What measures should be taken to ensure the participation of leading party officials in the session of the primary party organizations?

Answer: The Central Committee will take measures to consolidate links between the leadership and the primary party organizations.

Question: Will nonparty people participate in such sessions?

Answer: The resolutions of the 18th, 19th, 20th and the extraordinary plenums of the party contain the answers to these questions. Nonparty people should be invited more often to take part in party sessions except secret sessions. Let nonparty comrades see for themselves which issues are tackled by the party, how the party cares for improving the life of masses, and that there is no task before the party other than the well-being and prosperity of the people.

Question: If sessions of the primary party organizations are held at least twice a year, this will be useful for educating the party members and exposing the shortcomings of the party work.

This is not a question but a (?proposal) with which we fully agree.

Question: Many comrades ask why such sessions were not held by primary party organizations previously.

Answer: The sessions that were held proved their objectivity and usefulness. For the first time the Central Committee has informed the party of the most urgent problems. I mention with pride that these sessions demonstrated the power and ability of our party life. The sessions have enriched the practical aspect of national reconciliation and have resulted in the unity of party members around the Central Committee and the Politburo. We will continue to consult the party and popular masses and will rely on their power and support. Now that our 180,000-strong party has given us a vote of confidence for action we will work more resolutely, courageously and strictly.

Dear friends, I have answered those questions that were related to the policy of the party and our government and to the activities of the DRA. In coming days Comrade Ziray, Keshtmand, Rafi, Wakil, Golabzoy, Zohur and other comrades will continue this dialogue which we may call: You have asked and we will answer. Thank you for your attention.

Guerrillas Says Soviet Conference Offer 'Trick'

BK211608 Hong Kong AFP in English 1541 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Islamabad, May 21 (AFP) — Afghan guerrillas rejected Thursday a reported Soviet proposal to call an international conference on the conflict in Afghanistan, saying the plan was

no more than a "trick."

The pro-rebel *Afghan Islamic Press* quoted a spokesman for the Pakistani-based alliance of seven resistance groups as saying the Moslem mujahidin guerrillas would not take part in any such talks.

The spokesman, Mohammed Yunus Khales, called the proposal "another Soviet trick to deceive the Mujahidin and prolong their stay in Afghanistan."

A recent report in the daily *Times of India* quoted a well-placed Soviet source as saying that Moscow was prepared to sit down with Afghan guerrilla representatives to end the stalemate.

The Soviet Union was reportedly ready to hold the conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, with representatives of the Mujahidin, the Soviet-backed Afghan regime in Kabul, Moscow and the United States participating.

But Mr Khales said Thursday that "we do not believe the Soviet Union was sincerely interested in the Afghan solution."

He said the Soviets were merely trying to divert the world's attention from the conflict in Afghanistan sparked by the Soviet intervention in December 1979.

Mr Khales said the Afghan resistance was ready to open direct talks with Moscow. If any agreement is reached, "we will stick to it and implement it," he was quoted as saying.

But Mr Khales said that it would be "suicidal" for the guerrillas to lay down their arms until Afghanistan had a "permanent, islamic and non-aligned government."

Mujahidin Kill 70, Shoot Down 5 Helicopters

BK220914 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have killed some 70 and captured 50 Soviet-Kabul troops during their operation in various areas. In their operations in Kabul, Baghlan, (Danian), and Parvan Provinces, they claimed to have shot down at least 5 helicopters and damaged 18 tanks and military vehicles.

Further Reportage on Violence in Meerut

AFP Says Death Toll Near 100

BK211156 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] Meerut, India, May 21 (AFP) — The death toll in four days of rioting by Hindus and Moslems in this north Indian town has risen to about 100 after the Army opened fire on a violent mob Thursday, senior military sources said here.

The official toll is only 26 dead, but official sources admit the figure is far higher after violence spread overnight Wednesday to areas outside the indefinite curfew.

Military sources said 36 people died in the first bouts of rioting from Tuesday and since then another 25 corpses have been taken to hospital. [Passage omitted]

Situation 'Under Control'

BK220316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The situation in the curfew-bound areas of Meerut remained generally peaceful last night barring some minor incidents of arson in Transport Nagar. A police spokesman told our Lucknow correspondent this morning that with the recovery of more bodies, the death toll in the violence has risen to 44. He said the situaiton is tense but under control. Police patrolling has been intensified and a strict vigil is being kept.

Delhi Official Urges Peace

BK220350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr Kapur, has urged all political leaders, voluntary organizations and prominent citizens to extend full support to the administration in maintaining peace and tranquillity in the walled city. Addressing a meeting late last night, he said people should not be misled by rumors and communal harmony must be maintained at all costs. The meeting convened by the lieutenant governor was attended among others by the members of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, CPI and senior officials of the Delhi administration besides prominent citizens of the capital. On the assurance given by the public representatives and other prominent persons of the walled city, the lieutenant governor has agreed to relax the curfew from 0700 this morning till 2000 in the night. This is to facilitate the observance of the Jum'atul Wida [last Friday of Ramadan].

Border Forces Kill Pakistani 'Intruders' in Punjab

BK220320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] In Punjab, 16 persons including 3 terrorists and 11 Pakistani intruders were killed yesterday. The 11 intruders from Pakistan were killed in an encounter with the Border Security Forces in the Khem Karan area. Among the terrorists killed were Harjinder Singh and two others belonging to the gang of the dreaded terrorist, Manjit Singh Rana. The militants' campaign in the state against the sale of liquor, cigarettes and meat has died down with the imposition of president's rule. A spokesman of the state excise and taxation department has said that only about 100 liquor (?vends) were not functioning in the state now.

USSR's Dobrynin Arrives With Gorbachev Message

BK210346 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The secretary to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr Anatoliy Dobrynin, arrived in New Delhi last evening. Speaking to newsmen, Mr Dobrynin said that his talks with the Indian leaders will cover bilateral matters and the current international situation. He is carrying a message from the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Delivers Message to Gandhi

BK211036 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr Anatoliy Dobrynin, called on the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi this morning. He delivered to Mr Gandhi a message from the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev. Mr Dobrynin is on a week-long visit to India.

Holds Talks With Singh

BK211604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, told the visiting Soviet leader, Mr Anatoliy Dobrynin, about India's serious concern at the massive U.S. arms supply to Pakistan. Mr Natwar Singh said that during his recent visit to Washington, it was made clar to the American administration that such assistance will have an adverse impact on the region's security environment, particularly in the context of Pakistan's weapons-oriented nuclear program. The U.S. officials were told that Pakistan's nuclear program cannot be considered in a purely bilateral or regional context. It is a global issue. Mr Natwar Singh made these remarks during his 90-minute discussion on the situation in south Asia and Southeast Asia with the visiting Soviet leader. Mr Natwar Singh said he had conveyed to the United States that India wanted a stable and long-term relationship with it and emphasized on India-U.S. cooperation in the economic field, trade and science and technology.

Briefing newsmen on talks between Mr Natwar Singh and Mr Dobrynin, an official spokesman said that both India and the Soviet Union took note of the progress made in the quest for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. About China, Mr Natwar Singh said that India would like to develop good neighborly relations and expressed the hope that China and India will solve the outstanding issues peacefully.

On Afghanistan, Mr Natwar Singh reiterated India's position that it is opposed to all kinds of foreign interference and the process of national reconciliation initiated by the Afghan Government is a step in the right direction. Mr Dobrynin said that the Soviet Union is opposed to a sudden withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan as such a step will lead to bloodshed.

Gandhi Urges Restoration of Democracy in Fiji
BK211246 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] India has called for urgent steps to restore parliamentary democracy and the constitutionally elected government in Fiji. In messages addressed to the prime ministers of New Zealand, Australia and Britain and the Commonwealth secretary general, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, stressed how important it is to maintain stability and racial harmony in Fiji. He said this is urgent and all would have to work together and persevere to restore democracy there.

Emissaries Leave To Discuss Developments in Fiji
BK221028 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, is leaving for Australia and New Zealand tomorrow as special emissary of the prime minister to discuss developments in Fiji. The prime minister is also sending the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, to London for the same purpose. This is part of the diplomatic moves initiated by India in a bid to restore normalcy in the Pacific island.

Cochin Shipyard to Build Carriers for Navy
BK201351 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] The public sector Cochin Shipyard plans to build aircraft carriers for the Indian Navy. The chairman of the shipyard, Rear Admiral G.T. Wadwani, told newsmen in Cochin that the Navy is already working on its design. Cochin is the only shipyard in the country which has the facilities to build the ships. Additional infrastructure needed for it will be set up at a cost of about 7 crore rupees.

PRC's Wu Xueqian Makes Stopover in Karachi
BK211114 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, says China enjoys the best of relations with Pakistan and both have identical views on major regional and world issues. Talking to newsmen during a brief stopover at Karachi airport this afternoon, he said the development of friendship between the two countries will help strengthen peace and security in South Asia and bring stability in the region. Mr Wu Xueqian said the forthcoming visit of the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, to Pakistan would further strengthen relations between the two countries. It will also provide an opportunity to exchange [views] with Pakistani leaders on bilateral relations as well as regional and world issues.

Replying to a question, the Chinese foreign minister said the key question in the Afghanistan crisis is the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. China is aware that Pakistan is trying very hard to help in the achievement of a political settlement of the Afghan problem. In this connection China supports and appreciates the position of Pakistan.

Mr Wu Xueqian will leave for Nairobi later this evening at the start of a tour of seven African and three South American countries.

Procedures for Trade With USSR Announced
BK200839 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] The procedure has been announced for the exchange of goods between Pakistan and the Soviet Union under the agreement concluded in March this year. Pakistan is to export 19 items to the Soviet Union and import 7 items from that country. All transactions relating to the exports from Pakistan and imports from the Soviet Union will be handled by the National Bank of Pakistan and the Bank for Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union.

University Students Exchagne Fire; Five Injured
BK211535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] According to a press note issued by the Quetta District magistrate this afternoon, there was exchange of fire between two groups of students in the Baluchistan University campus over the allotment of hostel rooms. The police were sent to the spot immediately and surrounded the university to bring the situation under control. On the intervention of the university administration, the dispute between the two groups was settled amicably. Taking advantage of this incident, some miscreants erected roadblocks on (Toryab) road and set some tires on fire. The law enforcement agencies took immediate action and restored traffic.

The press note says five persons were injured in the exchange of fire between the student groups.

Some miscreants also created trouble in the Bolan Medical College hostel, and there was a clash between two groups of students. The district administration has brought the situation under control with the cooperation of the college administration. The situation is now fully under control and the law enforcement agencies are keeping a strict watch on the situation.

SRI LANKA

Premadasa Appeals for 'Cessation of Violence'

BK211654 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1601 GMT 21 May 87

["OANA POOL" item]

[Text] Colomb, May 21 (LANKA PUWATH) — Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa who wound up the emergency debate in Parliament today appealed to all political aprties and individuals who believed in non-violence, democracy and the unitary state of the country to unite and proclaim that no political solution will be considered until there is a cessation of violence, the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation announced in its late night news bulletin today.

The Prime Minister said that during the 1971 insurrection when the president was the leader of the opposition he co-operated wholeheartedly with the government in power.

United action even defeated Hitler and Mussolini.

In like manner civilised society can unite keeping aside all differences to overcome the terrorist menace.

India is very insistent on our finding a political solution, but, the prime minister questioned as to whether India followed this advice when it came to finding solutions to their internal problems.

Mr Premadasa said that India has told the Gurkhas that no discussions will be possible until they cease their violent activities. Mr Gandhi has said that he will quell the separatist problem in the Punjab with an iron hand and Mr Premadasa said that the Indian prime minister mostly blamed those who helped the terrorists.

The prime minister further said that through the government made all efforts to find a political soution, the terrorist groups were not prepared to accept any concessions other than a separate state. They always resorted to violence to achieve their ends. Therefore, violence has to end for any solutions to be considered.

The government will never change the decision taken with regard to a political solution to the crisis.

The prime minister advised the officials to act in a considerate and fair manner when dealing with those engaged in violence.

Mr Premadasa said that false charges should not be brought against innocent people.

Mr Premadasa referring to the JVP [Janata Vimukthi Peramuna] recalled that the president had declared that any political party who renounced violence should engage in political activity.

The minister of national security Lalith Athulathmudali said that the LTTE and EROS groups have made plans to attack several villages in the Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Polonnaruwa and Ampara districts.

Their targets are Sinhala and Muslim villages and those villages occupied by Tamils opposed to terrorism.

Two contingents of terrorists have already been sent to Trincomalee.

Mr Athulathmudali said that all necessary measures have been taken to provide security to these villages.

He said that though the government was ready for negotiations peace was not necessary for the LTTE and the EROS.

The policy of the government was to establish peace and to create a stable political situation in the north and the east. Then, a negotiated settlement could be sought to the problem.

Mr Athulathmudali compared Prabakaran, the tiger leader to Pol Pot of Kampuchea and said that all those who believed in the unitary state of the country should unite to control this murderous fascist menace.

Tamil Nadu Gives $3.2 Million to LTTE, EROS

BK211239 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The two main terrorist groups — the LTTE and EROS — have collected $3.2 million of the aid package granted by Tamil Nadu. Reports from Madras say that $2.4 million was allocated to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the balance — $800,000 — to its ally, the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students. Tamil Nadu earlier said that the aid would be sent through relief organizations for Sri Lankan Tamils. The AFP news agency, quoting bank sources in Madras, said that the LTTE had withdrawn the last part of their share yesterday. They were given four checks for 25 million rupees each by the Syndicate Bank in Madras. The group had made similar withdrawals on Friday, 15 May and on Tuesday 19 May. Bank sources said that the group's share was earlier remitted to a bank account opened in the name of the Tamil Rehabilitation Organization. Since Tamil Nadu announced the aid package on the 27th of last month, the Sri Lankan Government strongly protested against the decision to give the money to the terrorists.

Government Offensive Around Jaffna Continues

'Upsurge of Fighting' Cited

BK211339 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Colombo, May 21 (AFP) — More than 31 people died and as many as 100 were severely injured in an upsurge of fighting between Tamil separatists and Sri Lankan Security Forces Wednesday, officials said here Thursday.

At least 19 separatists were killed and several others wounded in clashes with troops in the Jaffna stronghold of the Liberation

Tibers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the most powerful separatist group, the sources said.

Among those reported killed was Radha, a leading LTTE figure in Jaffna, they added.

Six soldiers including an officer were killed in clashes at Idaikadu near Thondamannar, the sources said. Military officials confirmed that an officer and five soldiers had died in a battle with a "large group of terrorists".

Government troops also destroyed an LTTE bunker, killing eight guerrillas, the sources said.

A senior military source Wednesday denied reports that the government had launched a major offensive in the north, but acknowledged that security forces were trying to push separatists back from the army camps to prevent separatist mortar attacks.

(A LTTE member in Madras, southern India, said Wednesday over the telephone to New Delhi that several thousand Sri Lankan troops with armoured personnel carriers and artillery had begun moving out of four main army camps as bombers and helicopters provided air cover.

("It seems to be their long-awaited final offensive," the LTTE's Nateshan said over telephone from the separatist group's office in Madras.

(He said hundreds of LTTE guerrillas were engaged in bitter fighting all over the Tamil-dominated Jaffna peninsula, which is under the virtual control of Tamil separatists.)

Government sources in Colombo said the fighting had been sparked by recent rebel bombardments of army camps in Palaly, the peninsula's main airport, Elephant Pass, Thondamannar and Kankasanthurai Harbour.

They said the government refrained from engaging its small air force, which last month destroyed several separatist hideouts, communication facilities and munitions depots.

"What we are trying to do is to push the terrorists back so that our camps will be out of mortar range," a high-ranking military official said.

Troops near Jaffna Town fired on several vehicles in which separatists were bringing in fuel in large barrels, exploding all the vehicles and killing their occupants, government officials said.

The officials said it was difficult to estimate how many had died in the explosion.

Sources close to the LTTE in Colombo said the government had moved more than 2,000 troops to the north.

Eelamurusu, a Tamil paper published in Jaffna, said Tuesday that the government had launched a massive fresh attack to gain complete control of the peninsula. Some Colombo newspapers also reported a government offensive.

Events in Jaffna have been difficult to confirm directly since the government cut telephone links between Jaffna and the capital in January.

More than 6,000 people have died in ethnic violence between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamil minority and related clashes between government troops and separatists since anti-Tamil riots in mid-1983.

Air Force Bombing Tamils

BK211618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Reports from Sri Lanka say that areas around (Yakatachchi) near Elephant Pass in the Northern Province were bombed and strafed by air force planes and helicopters for the 3d consecutive day today. Stiff fighting is said to be continuing as the militants, who had retreated in the face of fierce bombing, tried to regain control. Fighting has also been reported from other areas in the peninsula. At least 40 civilians are reported to have died and 65 injured during the last few days. Ten soldiers have died in the battle. A government communique in Colombo claims that 21 militants have been killed. Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan prime minister, Mr R. Premadasa, has reiterated in parliament that violence in the country must cease before any political discussion on the ethnic question can begin.

14 'Terrorists' Killed

BK211212 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1042 GMT 21 May 87

["OANA Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, May 21 (LANKA PUWATH) — Fourteen terrorists were killed and several terrorist bunkers and bases were destroyed by government troops in Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern Provinces during the last two days. Six soldiers were also killed in a confrontation with terrorists.

Among the terrorists killed as government troops advanced against terrorist bases in Jaffna was the butcher of Anuradhapura who led the massacre of 144 innocent civilians in the sacred city in 1985.

Radha took over the operational command of Jaffna after Prabhakaran's chief lietenant Kittu lost a leg when ambushed by rival terrorists.

He was described as a close associate of tiger leader Prabhakaran.

Apart from the terrorist bases destroyed was the offices and the press of the key LTTE disinformation organ the Tamil language regional newspaper *'Murasu'*.

The media centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH that at Kurumbasetty in the Jaffna District, Northern Sri Lanka a security force patrol spotted a terrorist bunker built away from the main road. A confrontation occured and one terrorist in

uniform was killed. Eight claymore mines, hand grenades, uniforms, switch boards and detonators and a stock of explosives were recovered yesterday.

At Punnalai-Kattuwan yesterday, a security force search and clearing patrol were confronted by a group of armed terrorists entrenched in bunkers. In the ensuing fire fight two LTTE terrorists were killed and the following items recovered from them: two claymore mines, 81 mm. mortar, a few 81 mm. mortar bombs and one two inch mortar.

Four terrorist bunkers and barricades were destroyed and many other terrorists were wounded.

Meanwhile a report from Thondamanar-Palaly road in the Idaikadu area in Jaffna district one officer and five soldiers died in a confrontation with a large group of terrorists yesterday.

The dead were, 2nd Lt. D.F. Silva, Cpl. N.L. Gunawardene, Private D. Jayasinghe, LC [Lance Corporal] G.A.G. Chandrasiri, Private N.M. Dodanwela and Private K.O.D. Jayaratne of the 6th Battalion Gemunu Watch.

Troops killed eight LTTE terrorists and destroyed their base in the Idaikadu area.

A security force patrol fired at terrorist vehicles which were transporting fuel in barrels at Tholagatty area, also in the Jaffna district yesterday.

In the explosion which followed all the terrorist vehicles and its [as received] occupants were destroyed.

Terrorists fired mortars at the CTO [expansion unknown] complex in the Jaffna Fort yesterday.

Troops retaliated by directing mortar fire at terrorist positions.

At Vandaaramoolai in the Batticaloa district (Eastern Sri Lanka), government troops in a confrontation with a group of terrorists last Tuesday [19 May] killed one of them and recovered weapons from him. The other terrorists fled.

At Kannagipuram-Nedunthottai, near Thirukovil yesterday, an STF [expansion unknown] foot patrol destroyed an EROS hideout and recovered the following items:

Electric detonators, grenades, pocket radios, cooking utensils and EROS literature.

Minister Confirms Offensive

BK220605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The Sri Lankan minister for national security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, has confirmed that government troops have launched an offensive against the Tamil militants in the northern Jaffna peninsula. He said a relentless attack on the militants' hideouts is underway now in Jaffna. He claimed that the advancing security forces from Palali camp have been able to destroy bunkers and camps of the militants.

Heavy casualties are reported in the fighting between the government forces and Tamil militants. Government sources claimed that 20 militants were killed since Saturday [16 May]. They also said that six soldiers and two civilians died. However, Tamil sources claimed that more than 45 civilians have died in the Jaffna offensive. Communication with the peninsula remained cut off.

LTTE Leader 'Hiding Out'

BK220715 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0450 GMT 22 May 87

["OANA pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, May 22 (LANKA PUWATH) — Reports reaching government have attributed Thursday's LTTE activity in the Jaffna Peninsula to desperation caused by desertions from its ranks and the refusal of other separatist groups to go along with Tiger leader Velupillai Prabakaran's orders, according to today's '*Daily News*'.

Prabakaran was himself reported to be hiding out in a bunker at Velvetiturai yesterday. Security Forces who lost one officer and five soldiers on Wednesday evening, in a confrontation at Idaikadu on the Thondamannar-Palaly Road, have accounted for at least 13 LTTE men kiled in exchanges throughout the peninsula.

Security Minister Says Pettah Bomber Arrested

BK220711 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0439 GMT 22 May 87

["OANA Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, May 22 (LANKA PUWATH) — Sri Lankan National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told Parliament yesterday that the person responsible for fitting the bomb in the car that exploded at the Pettah bus depot last month had been arrested, according to today's *Daily News*. Speaking during the emergency debat, he said that it was now established that the Batticaloa branch of the LTTE and the EROS group were responsible for carrying out the attack.

The minister said police intelligence had pieced together from where the car had come and how it was fitted with the explosive device. Mr Athulathmudali also warned that the LTTE had now targeted villages in Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Polonnaruwa and Ampara for attack. Security had already been stepped up in those areas but he called on the people to be vigilant. The threat to civilians had intensified after the killing of Radha, Prabakaran's right hand man, on Wednesday. Radha was responsible for the killing of pilgrims at Anuradhapuri in 1985, he said.

Radha was born Antony Kaththiar at Ariyalai. According to intelligence reports, he has served as a terrorist trainer in Tamil Nadu.

Musavi: U.S. Witholding Details of Frigate Attack

LD211147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] In this morning's meeting of the political council of the cabinet the latest political developments in the country and in the region were discussed. At the end of this meeting prime minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, in reference to Reagan's recent remarks about the attack on the warship *Stark*, said: After the issue of McFarlane the fate which has befallen the U.S. fleet in the Persian Gulf has been a frightful blow for Reagan's administration. It seems that these successive blows have destabilized Reagan's psychological equilibrium. On the one hand, he demands that Iraq apologize and pay compensation for the dead U.S. sailors while on the other hand, he describes Iran as the guilty party in this affair.

Musavi added: The issue of the U.S. ship is very complex. If the true dimensions of this disgrace are revealed, American leaders will be faced with a fiasco similar to the McFarlane affair. Of course, so far they have not allowed the correct and complete details of this incident to be divulged. Nevertheless, this incident at least made it clear to the people of the world who is the aggressor.

The prime minister said: The American people should know that sending American soldiers to the Persian Gulf would be tantamount to sending them into a quagmire which might swallow innumerable victims.

Musavi stressed: The only risk-free way for the oil to flow through the Persian Gulf is for Iraq not to attack our ships.

He added: The intent of the presence of the superpowers in the region is to support the Iraqi regime, not to safeguard the security of the transfer of oil. If they were really worried about the security of shipping in the Persian Gulf, they would have shown some reaction to the way in which the Iraqi regime is creating insecurity in this sensitive region, which has been going on with great intensity during recent years, or at least they would have expressed their opposition to it.

The prime minister continued: If the Yankees [preceeding word spoken in English] are really interested in the security of the oil shipping lanes, the way to achieve it it not to threaten Iran. Iran cannot be threatened, and it is prepared to reveal its power and its determination to deliver reciprocal blows anywhere in the world, including in the Persian Gulf. Instead of having their soldiers killed and harming their military prestige, it would be more reasonable for the Americans to order their lackeys in the region not to place their capabilities at the disposal of Saddam.

Concerning the continued presence of the U.S. fleet in the region, the prime minister said: If Reagan has forgotten the events of the Lebanon, we hope wise politicians will realize that the Americans are dependent upon their vulnerable ships in the Persian Gulf, while we are dependent upon the multi-million faithful and revolutionary masses throughout the world, and on the firm resolve to cleanse the Persian Gulf of any foreign filth.

In connection with the remarks of U.S. officials that the Great Satan will not allow the Islamic Republic to achieve military victory in the war, Musavi said: We fear that out of the excess of joy for these repetitive remarks the Iraqis might [again] open fire on U.S. warships.

The prime minister added: No one has asked for the permission of the Yankees for victory over the Iraqi regime. They did not issue permission for the victory of the Islamic Revolution either.

Velayati Urges UN To Act on Chemical Weapons Use

LD211917 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] In connection with the recent statement of the UN Security Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs Velayati has sent a message to the UN secretary general.

Part of the message stated: The Security Council, despite facts released in the report of the UN experts, has repeated its statement of 21 March 1976 and has thus confined itself to a few unimportant commentary points. It was a statement which, according to the official statement of the UN secretary general, has no impact.

Such a weak attitude means that the Security Council has either failed to study the report of the experts and your note — despite saying that it has both studied the report and your note — or else it has been influenced by some members, whether permanent or otherwise, and so is unable to discharge its mission. And it avoids taking any action against the Iraqi regime.

Referring to the fact that such measures have unfortunately failed to change the criminal ways of the Iraqi regime, our foreign minister said in his message: It is essential that coordinated political efforts be continued so as to strengthen the Geneva Protocol of 1925. The best course is to report the importance of the issue to the Security Council, before the Iraqi regime once again resorts to using chemical weapons. All countries and related international organizations must be asked to mount a coordinated effort aimed at requiring the Iraqi regime to declare its commitment not to repeat the use of chemical weapons.

In conclusion the message says: At the same time it is once more stressed that in the absence of an effective measure by the United Nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right to change its policy of non-utilization of its legitimate right to retaliate in kind, and cannot endure vast human and material damages as a permanent policy.

Further Reports on Kurdish-Iraqi Fighting

Kurds Make Advances

LD211753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Following the spread of the popular movement in the northern regions of Iraq, a commander of the irregular warfare unit of the IRGC Ground Forces, said during an interview: As a result of the pressure exerted by the Iraqi regime on the

suffering people of that country, and its crimes against the Muslim people of the northern regions of Iraq, the people of several towns and cities in Al-Sulaymaniyah Province began the uprising. So far, thanks to the backing of the IRGC and the Iraqi combative Kurdish groups, the uprising has made some remarkable gains. He added: Following the start of this popular movement in Al-Sulaymaniyah Province and the liberation of several Iraqi cities, Irbil Province also joined the movement. The city of Rawanduz was the first to start the uprising in Irbil Province.

The operational commander of the irregular warfare unit of the IRGC Ground Forces also added: So far, the popular movements and the uprising of the Muslim people of the northern regions of Iraq against the Zionist regime ruling over that country has had some positive and noteworthy results, and has created confusion and countless difficulties for the rulers of Baghdad. The Iraqi Zionist regime has, therefore, stepped up its barbaric attacks against the Muslim people of this region. The extensive bombing, the chemical attacks, and the destruction of the Kurdish inhabited villages comprise some of the criminal deeds of the Iraqi Zionist regime. In this connection, so far the agents of the Baghdad regime have razed hundreds of villages to the ground and the people of these villages have become stranded homeless refugees.

Further along in the interview, he referred to the support provided by the IRGC for the popular movements in Iraq, saying: The IRGC is in charge of training and organizing the people in Irbil and Al-Sulaymaniyah Provinces. Those brothers who seek refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran can pass the necessary training courses in the Provinces of West Azarbayjan and Kordestan so that they can play an effective role, side by side with other strata of the Muslim people of the northern regions of Iraq, in the partisan and guerrilla operations against the Zionist regime of Baghdad.

Town Joins 'Insurrection'

LD211938 Tehran IRNA in English 1858 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Bakhtaran, May 21 IRNA — The Iraqi town of Harir, in Irbil Province, joined the rapidly spreading insurrection of other northern Iraqi towns against the Ba'thist regime including Khurmal, Sayyid-Sadiq [words indistinct] citizens of the town have closed down shops in protest and joined the uprising of the Kurdish populated regions.

Iraqi state forces are reportedly defecting to the Kurdish forces and insurrectionists in groups. Some 70 more local forces joined the Kurdish militants along with their equipment, over the past 24 hours bringing the number of the state forces who have so far joined the uprising in Rawanduz to 150.

Kurds Forcibly Deported

LD211944 Tehran IRNA in English 1850 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Prov., May 21, IRNA — The Baghdad government has forcibly deported Kurdish inhabitants of 26 villages, of Barzanja [name as received] District and Chwartah town, in northern Iraq over the past few days, according to reports reaching here from inside Iraq.

Meanwhile, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has reportedly bombed Jafe-Ran [name as received] village, in Al-Sulaymaniyah Province, in an attempt to counter the insurrection of that country's Muslim people. As a result of the bombing one Iraqi Muslim identified as Jamil 'Ali Karam was martyred and another wounded. Some houses were also destroyed in the bombing.

Kurds Kill Iraqi Troops

LD221011 Tehran IRNA in English 0917 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Bakhtaran, May 22, IRNA — At least 90 Iraqi troops were killed and five enemy tanks and 13 bulldozers were set afire in a 5-hour battle with forces of Iraq's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) in northeastern Iraq last week.

A tank battalion and an artillery company of the Iraqi Army attempting to destroy more villages in Sar Qal'ah, Khoumartal [name as received] and Kupan Arab [name as received] regions, were ambushed by PUK combatants and popular forces on May 17.

In an ensuing battle, the PUK forces inflicted high casualties on the Iraqis also seizing four T-55 tanks with 180 shells, five loaders, 30 Kalashnikovs, two wireless sets, and some other machine guns and equipment.

According to reports reaching here, the PUK and popular forces lost four men in the fighting.

The bodies of 34 enemy troops have been left behind in the battle scene, the reports said, adding that 11 of them have been identified.

Further Reportage on Military Battles With Iraq

Communique No 2843

LD211609 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tehran, May 21, IRNA — Iran's naval forces intercepted eight cargo ships in the Strait of Hormuz over the past 24 hours, but allowed them to proceed voyage since there was no Iraqi-bound cargo aboard, said a military communique here Thursday.

Communique Number 2843 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said Muslim combatants of Iran shelled and set ablaze Iraqi defense positions in the southern fronts over the same period. In 'Eyn Khvosh, it added, exchange of tank fire raged on between the Muslim combatants and Iraqi forces as a result of which some Iraqi tanks were set afire.

The Iranian Muslim combatants subjected an Iraqi armoured unit as well as some motorized columns of the enemy to their heavy fire in Safaviyeh, Roshdiyeh [as received] and Chazabeh operational regions, said the communique.

In southern fronts, said the communique, Iranian anti-aircraft units prevented Iraqi reconnaissance flights from carrying out

their mission.

The communique said that Iran's combatants shelled Iraqi positions in the western fronts, setting ablaze two munitions depots, as well as some gun emplacements and observation posts of the enemy. They also dispatched patrols in the said fronts inflicting heavy casualties and damage on enemy forces.

An Iraqi patrol column was reconnoitered and shelled in the northern Naft-e Shahr region yesterday, forcing it to flee, sustaining some casualties, it added.

In Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran operational regions, Iraqi tank movements as well as enemy supply columns and engineering activities were checked by the Muslim combatants of Iran, said the communique.

It also said Iranian patrols discovered and seized a considerable amount of weapons, ammunitions and communication sets in Piranshahr and Sar Dasht, southern fronts during their reconnaissance missions.

Iraqi Industrial Targets Hit

LD211824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] According to a report by the General Staff Command of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps [IRGC], the combatants of the ground forces of the IRGC directed intensive fire at the Iraqi industrial installations in Zubayd, inflicting substantial damage and casualties. This attack was in retaliation for the raids launched by enemy aircraft on the industrial zones in Ahvaz yesterday.

'Automatic' Howitzer Deployed

LD211941 Tehran IRNA in English 1910 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., May 21, IRNA — Iranian Muslim combatants deployed an automatic long-range howitzer for the first time in one of the southern fronts, said an artillery unit commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps here today.

The automatic howitzer which needs no crew to man, was experimented at the war fronts and showed good and effective results, said the commander, adding that such howitzers will be extensively used in the war fronts in the near future.

Further characteristics of the howitzer have not been disclosed for security reasons.

Iraqi Describes 1981 Downing of Algerian's Plane

LD211327 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Captain Zuhayr Muhammad Sa'id al-Audisi, the Iraqi pilot captured by Islamic combatants in the Sumar sector, has revealed at a press conference some new details of the attack launched by Iraqi planes against the aircraft carrying Algerian Foreign Minister Benyahia, and also of the Iraqi air raid on the (Abul Bakhush) oilfield.

He said: The Iraqi regime, knowing of Mr Benyahia's trip to Iran on 22 January 1981, ordered a fighter plane, piloted by 'Abdallah Faraj, to fly toward the Iranian border to down the aircraft arriving in Iran. The pilot, after hitting and downing Benyahia's plane, landed at Kirkuk airport. After this criminal act the Iraqi regime claimed that the Algerian foreign minister's aircraft was downed by Iranian fighter planes, hoping to exacerbate friendly relations between Iran and Algeria.

The Iraqi pilot added: I heard of this plan 1 week before the incident when I was serving at Saddam's [as heard] base. I was informed of this by two MiG-25 pilots, Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Faraj and Major Hikmat al-'Ani, who were in charge of downing planes entering and leaving Iranian airspace.

The Iraqi pilot then spoke about the downing of Iranian civilian aircraft by Iraqi military planes and about the bombing of (Abul-Bakhush) oilfield in the United Arab Emirates: In order to exacerbate relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and other Arab governments the Iraqi regime ordered the pilot Amin Mahdi from 81st Squadron, to bomb (Abul-Bakhush) oilfield. This incident and other conspiracies hatched by the Iraqi regime demonstrate that there is no security in the Persian Gulf region, because cargo ships, oil tankers and oilwells are always subject to bombing raids by the Iraqi regime. He stressed: Saddam intends to kindle a spark of war between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Arab governments to involve them in awar that he is losing.

In conclusion, the captured Iraqi pilot thanked officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran for their treatment of Iraqi POWS and stressed: I am telling the world that it was the Iraqi regime that started the aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran; and the recent operations by the Islamic combatants is another response to this aggression.

We remind our listeners that Captain Zuhayr Muhammad al-Audisi was captured by Islamic combatants on 2 February 1987 when his Mirage plane crashed in the Sumar sector.

Commentary on Kurds, War, Frigate Attack

NC210827 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0445 GMT 21 May 87

[Commentary from the "Developments on the Front" feature]

[Text] Among this week's events, the Muslim people of (Zawr), Halabjah, and Sayyid Sadiq in Iraq launched a general uprising in support of the residents of 45 villages that the Ba'thist regime planned to destroy, intending to relocate the residents. The uprising of Muslim Kurds in opposition to the Ba'thist regime in Baghdad swept accross all of northern Iraq.

Meanwhile, a UN team of experts confirmed, at the conclusion of its investigation into the deployment of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime, that the Ba'thists have used chemical weapons

repeatedly and extensively against Iranian soldiers and civilians. As a result of an attack by Iraqi aircraft on the U.S. warship *Stark* in the Persian Gulf, the warship was extensively damaged and dozens of U.S. marines were killed. Tomorrow, when there will be a world march honoring Jerusalem Day, millions of our compatriots will display their firm resolution and determination to continue the holy defense until Karbala' and dear Jerusalem are liberated.

With the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the arrogant powers' world supremacy was brought into question. At the same time, the truth-seeking consciences of all freedom-seekers and genuine revolutionaries turned to Islam and to the Islamic revolution in the search for a fundamental solution to ensure the salvation of the oppressed masses. Revolutionary Iran became the hearthstone of revolutions seeking liberation and the center for struggle against the satanic powers of the East and West, as well as a target for repeated plots concocted by world arrogance.

After the victory, the heroic and revolutionary Iranian nation wanted to tread the path of progress and development as rapidly as possible. Other nations in the regions began to prepare for revolution, following Iran's example, when suddenly, Ba'thist air raids began, their tanks started to roll, and an unwanted war was imposed on a revolutionary nation that had been liberated from the bonds of colonialism — an imposed war that has destroyed hundreds of our cities and villages and in which thousands of our country's beloved heroic children have been killed because of the sinister objectives of world arrogance and of the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

The question is why? The facts leave no doubt that the responsibility for commencing the imposed war rests with the Baghdad regime. However, when the volume of military and economic assistance given this regime by both the East and West is considered, the only conclusion is that the responsibility for the continuation of the war rests with the alliance of the Ba'thists and world arrogance.

The Ba'thist army set off to crush the Islamic revolution and launched its futile aggression, hoping to uproot the revolution. However, the heroic Iranian nation rose in unison against all counterrevolutionary enemies and, with its epic-making resistance, showed the world just what resistance means.

The imposed war is not Iraq's war against Iran. It is a war waged by a corrupt and criminal regime against a revolution that stands as an example for all who think of revolution and of salvation. It is exactly because of this that we are now witnessing the culmination of the popular uprising in Iraqi Kurdistan, the culmination of the Islamic revolutionary movement by the deprived people of the region; and the responding intensification of the Ba'thist army's efforts to crush the movement that has erupted among the people of Kurdistan.

In light of the epic victories of the combatants on the fronts and the defeat of the enemy in operational theaters, the low morale and weakness of the Iraqi Army, and the culmination of anti-Ba'thist activities in Iraqi Kurdistan which have grown into a popular and all-embracing movement, Baghdad's leaders have found themselves facing a two-pronged problem. With their extensive and repeated attacks the Islamic combatants constitute a serious threat, and the Iraqi Kurdish combatants' guerrilla operations have limited the sphere of the Aflaqite forces' activities. The Muslim and deprived people of northern Iraq, with a realistic approach to the situation and hearts full of the pain of deprivation, rage, and love of revolution, have risen in unison with the brave combatants of revolutionary Iran, to hasten the downfall of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

After the culmination of the popular movement in Northern Iraq, the Baghdad regime has resorted to criminal bombing of residential and civilian areas and chemical bombardment to stifle the shouts of the deprived people of the region. Thus have Baghdad's new policies of destroying and occupying territories and relocating people to crush the popular movement of Iraqi Kurdistan taken form. Meanwhile, the Ba'thist regime has issued warnings to residents of 45 villages in this region. Its efforts to destroy these villages and, ultimately, relocate the residents to neighboring countries have ignited a powder keg whose flames have spread to the heart of Baghdad. The armed uprising of the Muslim people of (Zawr), Halabjah, and Sayyid Sadiq arose out of support for these people and has engulfed the entire province of Dahuk and Iraq's northern regions in a few days. This contagious movement has become one of the major problems confronting the regime. It goes without saying, though, that this will certainly not be the only problem faced by the Ba'thist regime. At the same time, and not far away, stand Iran's heroic combatants, waiting resolutely for orders to commence extensive and fateful attacks, attacks which will undoubtedly result in greater victories.

On Sunday night, 17 May, the U.S. warship *Stark* was attacked in Persian Gulf waters by Iraqi fighters and was extensively damaged. This incident took place less than 48 hours after a strong explosion occurred on board the gigantic Soviet tanker *Marshal Chekhov*, which collided with a mine.

Commenting on the *Stark* incident, a Pentagon spokesman said that Iraq made an error in identifying the U.S. warship and attacked it thinking that it belonged to Iran.

Although the Pentagon officials are trying to portray Iraq's attack as unintentional, saying that the U.S. warship was mistakenly attacked by Exocet missiles, the facts prove otherwise; the Iraqi regime is pursuing a single objective — self-preservation.

Baghdad's warmongering leaders have proven that they will even attack their generous friends to achieve this objective and that they will spare no efforts to confront the superpowers.

The incident involving the U.S. warship should have made Washington realize logically that it should not place itself in opposition to the Muslim nations in its efforts to support such a wretched and criminal entity. The *Stark* incident should have sufficed to reveal the warmongering nature of the Iraqi criminals; declared by our prime minister: We advise the United States and the Soviet Union to stop encouraging Saddam in his efforts to incite sedition in the Persian Gulf, so that they will not be further disgraced in the eyes of their people and the world. We warn them that if they ignore this advice, recent developments could lead

naturally to the complete termination of the flow of oil abroad.

Greetings to the first Kublah of the Muslims [Jerusalem]. Greetings to your darkened skies and greetings to your bereaved land, which is in bondage!

The holy day of Jerusalem once again approaches, at a time when the great number of plots hatched by the world-devouring East and West have as yet been unable to affect the firm determination of the Muslims and the strong resolution of the revolutionaries of that land.

The Middle East is on the eve of a great compromise. However, the clenched fists of the Muslims can certainly crush such intentions, and this is undoubtedly what will happen.

Jerusalem Day is coming at a time when we are still standing firmly on our feet, shouting loudly that the road to Jerusalem lies through Karbala', and that Karbala' is not separate from Jerusalem.

Our machineguns are in our hands, the thought of Jerusalem is in our minds, and the love of Husayn is in our hearts. Fiery slogans of "God is great" are on our lips, and the path is open — a path that is not that long.

The world is learning the meaning of resistance from us. History is witnessing the strong resolution of a risen ummah; and you and I, o compatriot, o combatant, o revolutionary, will join hands tomorrow and will once again cry out that we are steadfast. We shall shout: O Jerusalem, we will pay pilgrimage to you through Karbala'. Yes, we shall shout that we are born free and believe in freedom.

Statement Calls for 'Unity' To Liberate Jerusalem

LD211149 Tehran IRNA in English 1140 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tehran, May 21, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Ministry in a statement here Thursday strongly condemned actions and reactions in the region for a compromise with the Zionist regime, and cautioned the Islamic world on its consequences.

The statement also called on the world Muslims to participate in demonstrations to mark the International Qods [Jerusalem] day, thus showing a suitable reaction towards these plots.

It further added that Muslims in the world were marking the Qods Day in circumstances under which international arrogance and Zionism were hatching plots to divert and neutralize genuine struggle of the Palestinian Muslims.

The statement deplored the stance taken by some heads of regional states and said that these rulers who had put their fate in the hands of foreigners, not only had not taken any measure for the liberation of Qods but rather had helped further stabilization of the usurper regime.

It was in this crucial juncture that the Islamic Revolution of Iran had opened new doors to the struggle against international arrogance and for the liberation of Qods.

The statement stressed that International Qods Day is a day for consolidation of the rank of all Muslims and their unity to liberate Qods, removal of the usurper regime, and protest against all powers which had helped in the creation of the Zionist regime.

It reiterated that the only way to liberate Qods is through unity of Muslims and their decisive struggle against the Zionist regime. Experience in Lebanon had proven that only the power which relayed on faith could repel the aggressors from occupied lands.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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